

workman has his comfortable cottage of four or five rooms, the rent for which seldom exceeds \$50 or \$60 a year; yet this is considered a good investment of English capital. The same cheap rents may be had in nearly every city of the United States except New York. Any capitalist ought certainly to be satisfied with ten per cent on a permanent investment in real property. The northern suburbs of New York must compete with the little towns and villages of New Jersey and Long Island in the matter of cheap homes, and rapid railway

Another thing. No expensive scheme of rapid transit will pay one per cent on its cost of construction. The only way to make it pay is to let the money come to do so, bearing in mind the best route and the lowest possible cost of construction. No jobbery, but build the road in the interest of the people. The Baltimore and Annapolis metropolitan railway cost such an enormous sum that it barely pays three per cent. Its engineer alone received the extravagant pay for his services. The city is not a very rich one, but it is prosperous, because its rents are cheap and its population distributed over a vast area, while the city of Baltimore has its steam railroads, and its harbor, and its business, and is competing with its main trunk lines leading to the West. The same may be said of Boston. At each of these cities the cargo from the shipping yards is taken care of and transported. It is sent to its destination at a much smaller cost than in New York. The same may be said of the goods and in transportation is working a great injury to the prosperity of New York. The difference is so great that when it is saved to the West,

large margin of profit, he will not come to New York to make his purchases when he can make them in his own country. He will not come to New York to visit his sister cities. Why is it, too, that many of our resident manufacturers who do their business in New York establish their factories in Newark, Jersey City, or other cities? Is it because they are employing people there instead of our home population? Simply because they save money by it. They save money by not paying the cost of the raw material and merchandise for one-third less than they could in this city, and all for the sake of existing here and to exhibit the proper public spirit and enterprise to keep pace with our sister cities, and enter with the oldtime zeal of the oldtime manufacturers of this city into competition with them in the great race for manufacturing, mechanical and commercial supremacy. Let us pursue the same policy, let us have the same successful result, and by keeping our skilled artisans among us, or by providing them with cheap fares and healthy abodes, let us have the same success in New York as our sister cities have in their own. We are no rival on this Continent, claiming for itself the title of Empire City. It will have its legitimate title, and we will have ours. Let us have no more time in taking the steps necessary to make it

The present city horse car companies during the year 1874 carried 140,000,000 passengers or its equivalent three times the population of the United States. If the horse cars were run by electricity at \$200,000 per mile, they could earn and pay dividends. Why could not a well built and well managed transit road, suited to the times, with comfortable seating accommodations, and a small share of so large a business? Why would not the property in the upper wards in time quite equal in value the lower wards of the present day. On every foot of the East River waterfront will be made available to commerce, and Harlem River will be made a canal to take the produce of the once fertile lands of the Hudson valley. The New York Manhattan Ship Canal Company, and inaugurated

as a great public necessity.

A. A. DRASE.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE WILDS OF PENNSYLVANIA—TWO BROTHERS MURDER AN AGED MAN UNDER REVOLTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

TOWANDA, Bradford County, Feb. 1, 1876.

A few miles from this place, in Asylum township, there is a cluster of half a dozen mean houses, occupied evidently by the families of farm or day laborers. But notwithstanding the unattractive character of this hamlet and its surroundings, people have for several days found such an irresistible attraction to it that they have come from miles around and filled every field and road, and hung about it as if it were impossible to leave it alone in its desolation. The main objects of interest to the crowds that have come from every direction are two particular

One of the small and unpretending houses mentioned had been for years the dwelling of Robert Slicker, an aged and harmless man. For some time past there had been living with him a young married couple, named Powers—Stanley Powers and his wife. Powers had long been one of the desperadoes of this section. In the other house, across the lot from Slicker's, lived the family of "Jule" Poter, a brother of Stanley's, and bearing

THE MURDER.

On Thursday last old Sicker and Stanley Powers came to Towanda. They were here all the afternoon making purchases and drinking rather freely. They got ready to start home about dusk, both being the worse for liquor. Powers' wife says they reached home about seven o'clock. The old man sat down in a chair. Powers was quarrelsome. After kicking the chair over on its side as he could he pulled a bed up into the centre of the room, and jumping upon it, danced and sang. He then pulled a chair over and sat down. This seemed to make Sicker angry, and he arose and ordered Powers to stop his noise. Powers said: "I will not do that," and "I had no reason of this." This exasperated Powers, who jumped from the bed and knocked Sicker down. The old man regained his feet, when Powers felt that he was in a bad way, and he said: "I will not lay on my side. Sicker seized a butcher knife that lay on the table near by to defend himself. Powers sprang upon Sicker and wound his arms about him, pinning both of the former's arms to his side.

When the old woman, and which had the knife, began to pound him, Slicker cried for help and for mercy. Mrs. Powers was afraid to render any aid or go for a lawyer. The disturbance came running to the house. Seeing the useless knave in Slicker's hand he exclaimed, "I'll murder any man that draws a knife on me!" and he was nearly assassinated. Slicker, under the blood, the two brothers took off his shoes and stockings and tying a rope around his neck, they dragged him by the rope through the snow to Julia's house. The old man begged for mercy, and offered them all he had in the world to be set free. The cries of Slicker in the snow were heard by the neighbors. When the scene passed but when the brothers dragged their victim out by the rope they all died in fright to their houses. They took Slicker into the kitchen, and then they dragged him out through a woodhouse and then around the lot for some time, cutting several paths and staining the snow with blood. They then dragged Slicker to the top of the hill, where they hung him by the neck to the most pendent tortures. There is no doubt but that they hung him up by the neck and tore

turned him around and picking him up. There are no ropes around a waist, but the mark of a rope plainly around the neck of the murdered man when his body was found.

The news of the trial reached this place the same night, and when the brothers were arrested and brought here I was very entertained for a while, too, they were got into jail, and now await trial.

COLONEL POTTER ACQUITTED.

CLOSE OF THE NINE DAYS' WONDER TRIAL IN ELIZABETH.

The Elizabeth court room was densely crowded yesterday, the last day of the most exciting trial ever witnessed in Union county—that of Colonel Henry L. Potter, of London, on an indictment for arson, in setting fire to his house and barn. Upon the opening of the court a lively "spar" took place between counsel as to which side should begin the case. The court, however, gave Potter's senior counsel much his speech, in which he declared there was not a particle of direct evidence upon which to convict the accused, and warned the jury against the terrible responsibility of convicting a man on merely circumstantial evidence. On the

AMPLE EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

He claimed that the fact was established that the barn was fired, that a fuse was found, as was the barrel of a shotgun, and that he said there was any direct evidence showing that Potter fired the barn, but the circumstantial evidence pointing to that fact was, he thought, strong and conclusive. He said that a suspicious neighbor for the defence should avoid making any effort to prove that the Lotzner's character previous to this case was not bad, and therefore his being a criminal was not surprising in the war. Potter said he, had no enemy in the world. Who, then, could have fired his house and his barn.

Senator Stone followed for the defence, and then the judge charged.

THE VERDICT.

At five minutes past four P. M. the case was given to the jury, and they retired about twenty minutes. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The scene in and around the Court at this time was very exciting, the deepest anxiety being manifested by the friends of the accused. The verdict meshes with general public approval.